

METHOD FOR INHIBITING THROMBOSIS IN A PATIENT WHOSE BLOOD IS  
SUBJECTED TO EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION

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Abstract of the Disclosure

10 This invention provides a method for inhibiting thrombosis in a  
patient whose blood is subjected to extracorporeal blood  
circulation which comprises contacting the extracorporeal  
circulating blood with a Factor IXa compound in an amount  
effective to inhibit thrombosis in the patient. The Factor IXa  
compound may include an active site-blocked Factor IXa compound or  
15 Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethyl ketone-inactivated human factor IXa  
compound. This invention also provides that the effective amount  
may be from about 0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  plasma to about 250  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  plasma or  
from about 0.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  plasma to about 25  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  plasma. The patient  
may be subjected to extracorporeal blood circulation during  
20 transplant surgery or cardiopulmonary bypass surgery or any  
surgery in which obligate clamping of a blood vessel is required.  
This invention further provides for a pharmaceutical composition  
which includes an effective amount of a Factor IXa compound and a  
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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